CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.
July 30.

NEW AND CHEAP BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received, among many other Works, Marshall's Life of Washington, new Edition, Plutarch's Lives, Rollin's Ancient History, Gibbon's Rome, Josephus, Spectator, in 1 vol, Webster's Large and Small Dictionary, Lady of the Manor, Course of Time, Campbell's Poems, Mrs. Trollope's Domestic Manners of the Americans, Lee's Observations on Jefferson's Writings, Payson's Memoirs, Peter Parley's Works, Family Library, containing Lives and Voyages of Early Navigators, Pitcairn's Island, Lander's Expedition to the Niger, Female Sovereigns, Empress Josephine, Court and Camp of Bonaparte, Turner's History of the World, Diary of a Physician, &c. &c. Chesterfield, Junius, Bennett's Book-keeping, Rowlett's Interest Tables, Village Hymns, Assembly do., Methodist do. improved edition of 1832, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's Hymns, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Sermons, &c. Nicholson's Architecture, Benjamin's Carp., Millwright's Guide, and a variety of other Miscellaneous Works.

MEDICAL —Boisseau on Cholera, Denman's and Dewees' Midwifery, Dewees' Practice, do. on Females, do on Children, Beck's Jurisprudence, Hooper's Dictionary, Hall on Loss of Blood, Johnson on Liver, do. on the Stomach, Chapman's Therapeutics, Eberle's do. Jackson's Practice, Thomas's Domestic Medicine, &c.

A great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail.

CHEAP PAPER,
Blank Books, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
August 28.

CONFECTIONARIES.

Just received per Steam Boat John Walker.

A GENERAL assortment of Candies, Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Butter Crackers, &c. &c., all of which are offered for sale at my New Stand, North East corner of Market Square.

IN STORE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c.
Which I offer low for cash.
THOMAS COCHRAN.
☞A few dozen fresh Lime Juice.
August 28. 95tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding claims, not before presented to the Board of Wardens for Cumberland County, will do so on or before Wednesday of County Court, in September, at which time, the term for which the present Board was elected, will expire.
W. WADDILL, Jr. *Treasurer.*
August 28. §95-2w.§

Earthenware, China, Glass, and Looking-Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW, & CO. IMPORTERS, *No. 88, Water-Street*—offer for sale, a complete and very large

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in the above line, free from any Combination or Tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the same, by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and skill and care of our packers.

Merchants who do not wish to visit the City this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding them to the subscribers by mail.
T. J. BARROW & CO.
88, Water-st., N. York.
New York, Aug. 2, 1832. 95-7w

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has concluded to settle himself permanently in Cheraw, where he intends to carry on the CARPENTER'S TRADE in all its branches agreeably to contract.—He will endeavor to make the payments as easy as possible, and will accept in payment any materials which his business may call for.
JAMES BURN.
Cheraw, August 25. ‖95-3w.‖
P. S. Persons at a distance desiring work can address the subscriber, Cheraw, South Carolina.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Notary Public for Cumberland County, at the last County Court, under Commission from his Excellency, the Governor of the State, and most respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage.
He will be in constant attendance at his office, Person Street.
MARSHALL R. WILLKINGS.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. 95-4w.

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by
H. HORN.
July 5, 1832. 88-tf.

IMPORTANT

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS.

H. W. Bamman,

WHOLESALE Druggist, No. 117, Maiden Lane, offers for sale at the *lowest* prices, an extensive assortment of articles in his line, and hopes to give satisfaction to those who think it for their interest to buy of him. Those wishing to purchase will please give him a call and ascertain his prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere.
New York, June 26, 1832.
N. B.—PRICE CURRENTS sent by mail. All orders thankfully received, carefully put up, and forwarded with despatch. 90-13w.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 10. 88-tf.

To Gentlemen of Industry, ENTERPRIZE and CAPITAL.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell his Settlement on the Little Ocmulgee River, 8 miles above the confluence of the Oconee and Big Ocmulgee, and 1¼ miles from a high and beautiful Bluff on the latter. This extraordinary settlement, including about

17,000 Acres of Land,

and a grand set of **MILLS**, just completed and gone into operation, has almost every thing, in fact or in prospect, attainable in the South. Of Health—the buoyant air, agitated by mild and incessant breezes over an area of 10,000 square miles of dry Pine land and grass, and the Water, free of Lime-stone or any putrescencies, is pure, and the climate balmy without the oppressive or chilling damps of the sea board, and refrigerant and lively without the bleak and piercing blasts of the mountains. Of Wealth—having water power and machinery, which, with suitable attention, will cut 10,000 feet of plank per day, for about 150 days in the year, and grinding 10 or 12 bushels of grain per hour. And about 300 acres of Bay Swamp, never subject to inundation; though some of it is irrigable, capable of yielding from 60 to 100 bushels rough Rice per acre.

Sugar Cane ripens here on land manured, from 12 to 1800 lbs. per acre, and there is a handsome site on which to manufacture Sugar by water-power.

Boat building can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage, as the two gang saws cut lumber 54 feet long, and the building carried on out of the swamp, and the boats got into the big Ocmulgee by water from the mills. So profitable is this business, that eleven boats are now being built in this county, the timber for which is sawn by hand.

The River being open to the seaboard, 90 miles distant, and to the back country to Macon about 90 miles more, renders this place accessible and very convenient, especially in rafting the plank from the mills, a five days trip to Darien. The trade to and from Macon passes within hearing of the bugle horn of the boats.

On a beautiful plain, about 50 feet above the level of the little river, is the site of the Dwelling Houses, commanding at a distance of about 300 yards, a view of the sheet of water 160 feet wide, falling 12 feet over the dam; the mills in handsome operation, 4 single saws and 2 gangs, each exhibiting its velocity and power, and filling the valley with its racket; the mill house with its 140 cypress posts, and more than 400 braces, and its many sills and girders and plates, all covered by 4 roofs, as it stands on its rock foundation, seems to challenge the strength of the waters, to the honor of its architect (Mr. B. F. Watts) and satisfaction of its owner.

About 25 acres of rich bottom land irrigated by a number of springs (one of which is near the dwelling house) breaking out at the base of the elevated plain, lie between the house and the mill on the east, and a level of 12 or 1500 acres of arable land stretch off towards the south-west. The rest of the land, covered with choice Pine, lies on the little river and its prongs, most convenient to be got to the mill.

The range for stock is very fine, excepting the winter months. We frequently have Venison, and generally an abundance of Fish of every description.

Such a settlement perhaps has never been offered for sale in this country, and would not now, but from a wish to retire altogether from worldly business. Letters directed to Flournoy's Mills P. O. Georgia, will be attended to by the proprietor.
Terms—Cash, or good Bank Stock
ROBERT FLOURNOY.

P. S.—As the season for sawing shall favor us, contracts to deliver every sort of pine lumber at the Mills, or at Darien, or Brunswick Rail Road Creek, will be attended to—from the very choicest Georgia boards to the roughest scantling, under 54 feet length, and 30 inches breadth, for the Northern, the West Indian, the Seaboard, or the European Market.
R. F.
July 12. 90-3m

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.
For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Plantation whereon he now resides, situate 35 miles from the town of Fayetteville and 6 miles from Sampson Court House, containing 1000 acres of LAND, of which about 300 acres are cleared and under good fence. There are on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Granery, Stables and a Grist Mill, all in complete repair. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton, and a very considerable portion of the good land is still in a forest state. There is no situation in the county more healthy.
Terms made known on application to
JOHN H. HILL.
Sampson County, July 24, 1832. 91-8w.

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS,
And Bills of Exchange, for sale at this Office.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS, AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.
WILLKINGS & CO.

Molasses, Wine, &c.

26 Hhds. Molasses,
5 Casks Dry Malaga Wine,
5 do. Sweet do.
5 Bbls. Lamp Oil,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Aug. 21. 94-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

Collector's Office, Wilmington, N. C.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office till 15th September next, for repairing the Light House and keeper's house on Baldhead Island, as follows, viz:

For repairing the steps leading into the Light House (of stone.) For repairing the stairs leading up into the Lantern, window panes and sashes and glazing windows in the body of the Light House. The foundation floor of the Lantern to be made new, the cornice taken up and replaced, coppered on the outside and at the bottom of the Lantern, and such of the iron railing around the Lantern as is decayed, to be renewed, to strip off the old copper and cover the lantern with new and to glaze the lantern; the iron work to have two good coats of paint; the second floor from the top to be repaired and all repairs which may be necessary on the different floors in the house; the body of the Light House to be whitewashed. The whole to be finished in a workmanlike manner and of the best materials. The keeper's house to be entirely re-shingled, a piazza to be built on the north side, and that on the South repaired The doors and door frames window frames and sashes and glass to be renewed or repaired as necessary, the floors ceilings and walls to be repaired; New sills, girths and underpining on the North side of the house. Two outside doors, frames &c to be made new and the wood work to have two good coats of paint, and the whole to be done of best materials and in a workmanlike manner. Temporary fixtures must be made by the contractor for keeping the lights burning during the repairs of the Lantern Good and sufficient Bond and Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Sealed proposals, addressed to me at this place will be received till 15th September next, immediately after which I will be prepared to enter into contract with the most favorable bidder.

JAS. OWEN,
Superintendent of Light Houses, &c.
Wilmington, Aug. 19, 1832. §94 4w.§

A Teacher Wanted.

THE Cheraw Academical Society wish to employ an Assistant Teacher for one Quarter commencing 1st October next, election to be made 15th September. Salary, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, with the expectation of being re-engaged by the year if approved.

A Music Teacher

Can find profitable employment in the institution.—Any person wishing to be engaged in that department can obtain particular information from the Secretary.
P. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.
Aug. 11, 1832. 94 3t

LIME.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
100 Casks first quality Lime, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

ON HAND.

80 Bags Coffee,
10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 ditto N. E. Rum.
August 14th, 1832. 93-tf.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he now resides, situated on Pedee River, in the upper end of Richmond County, containing 900 Acres *Land*, a part of which is first rate river land, the remaining part fertile and well elevated, (good water.) There are on the premises a new and comfortable dwelling house, kitchen and other necessary out houses, together with two valuable Shad Fisheries, all in complete repair. Those who wish to purchase will please apply early, as I am determined to sell in time sufficient to remove to the west in the course of the ensuing fall.
J. DUMAS.
Richmond County, August 8th, 1832. 93 6w

University of Maryland.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T. Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.
July 16. 90-t1N.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. ‖80-tf.‖

Just Received,

MAYNARD & NOYES' Superior Liquid Ink, per gallon or bottle,
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,
Carpenter's Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla,
Carpenter's Syrup Liverwort,
For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 24. 90-tf.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 26.

Notice.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th inst., the Subscriber was appointed President and Agent of said Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from Fire, he will receive Country Produce free of Storage if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandize from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care as follows, viz: "To the Agent Henrietta St. Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor. Rates of Freight will be the same as other Steam Boats.
JOHN CRUSOE, *Pres't & Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.*
Fayetteville, N. C. July 16, 1832. 89-2m
☞ Six weeks in Salisbury Journal, Hillsborough Recorder, and Greensborough Patriot.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

To the People of North Carolina.

In presenting, fellow citizens, the name of Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, to you as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, the Convention were doubtless governed by a conviction that he is a man of pure private character, of patriotic feelings, and that he approaches far nearer to our standard of political principles and the policy which we think the general government ought to pursue, than any other of the candidates, whose names have been presented to the people for the high office in question. In estimating the relative merits of Mr. Barbour with the other candidates, they have not deemed it necessary to say any thing of the claims of Mr. Wilkins or Mr. Sargeant, as it is not at all probable that either of these names will be presented to you for selection. Your choice will then be narrowed down to a selection between Mr. Barbour and Mr. Van. Buren.

Unless I am greatly mistaken, you will find very little difficulty in selecting between them. That Mr. Barbour is all that we have claimed for him, his very opponents themselves will not deny: while at the same time they claim for their candidate Mr. Van Buren, no comparison as it regards private or public virtue, nor approximation to our standard, either as it regards principles or policy. In avoiding a comparison with Mr. Barbour in these particulars, they have at least evinced prudence. It is not my intention to draw a comparison between the two candidates, when our opponents have declined so doing. But it may not be amiss to notice in a brief manner, some of the prominent incidents of Mr. Van Buren's public life, in order that we may see how little congenial his political principles and his views of the policy of the government are with yours.

Mr. Van Buren first appeared upon the public stage in 1811, at an interesting period of our affairs, when the country was agitated with the question of a declaration of war against Great Britain. At that time the virtuous and enlightened Madison filled the Presidential chair, and his name had been presented by the republican party for re-election for another term. The times eminently required union and concert in the republican ranks. There was an opposition highly formidable for its numbers, wealth and talents, and the country was on the eve of a conflict with the most powerful nation on earth. At this moment a portion of those who had acted with the republican party, rearded the standard of opposition, and, joining our old opponents, offered the name of De Witt Clinton against Mr. Madison. In the ranks of this combined force was Mr. Van Buren found, using his best efforts to defeat the re-election of Mr. Madison, and thereby divide and distract the country, and paralize its efforts at the very commencement of the conflict. Fortunately for the country, his efforts failed. Mr. Madison was re-elected. A second war of independence was declared, which terminated in advancing the honor and power of the country beyond that of any former period. With a defeat of his candidate, (Mr. Clinton,) Mr. Van Buren, with his usual tactics, changed sides and joined the ranks of the victors, and thenceforward became the bitter and unrelenting enemy of Mr. Clinton to the day of his death.

We next find him appearing on the stage during the agitation of the Missouri question, which as you all remember, threatened at one time to convulse our country to its centre; and here, as well as at the commencement of the war, we find Mr. Van Buren opposed to the republican party, and in determined opposition to the South. He was in the Senate of New York when resolutions against the admission of Missouri, on the condition for which the South contended, unanimously passed that body, and he took an active and decisive part in the election of Mr. Rufus King to the Senate of the United States, who had taken the lead against the South on the Missouri question.

We next find him the bitter and active opponent of General Jackson, in the Presidential canvass which terminated in the election of Mr. Adams in 1825.—Some of the severest strictures which appeared during that canvass against the character and principles of Gen. Jackson are to be found in the columns of the Albany Argus at that period—a paper then and now known to be under the control of Mr. Van Buren.

The election of Mr. Adams, as is fresh in the recollection of every one, gave great dissatisfaction, under the belief that the will of the people had been violated by an improper combination between him and Mr. Clay. Acting under this impression, the great body of the republican party, governed by the view of restoring the supremacy of the public will, without loss of time or waiting to calculate consequences, brought forward the name of Gen. Jackson in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Adams. At this period Mr. Van Buren stood aloof, ready to join either side, as the prospect of victory might indicate —nor did he join in the contest till it was well ascertained that it must terminate in the defeat of Mr. Adams, and the election of Gen. Jackson; and he then joined only to bring discord and distraction into our ranks, and to deprive the country in a great measure of the fruits of a victory that had been achieved by unparalleled exertion, and at the expense of immense sacrifices—I say to deprive the country in a great measure of the fruits of this important political victory; for we must all lament, however differing in other points, that the beneficial consequences which we had anticipated have not been fully realized, and we feel assured, when facts come to be fully understood, that the defeat of the hopes of the country may be distinctly traced to the discord and distraction which was introduced into our ranks by the selfish ambition and dangerous intrigues of Mr. Van Buren. Unfortunately for the country, an incident connected with the organization of the first cabinet of General Jackson, which has brought so much odium on the country, afforded Mr. Van Buren an opportunity of carrying on his operations, and to advance his influence at the expense of the peace and harmony of the party and the lasting interest of the country. I will not dwell on this painful incident, nor would I allude to it were it possible to pass over it with due regard to truth, in sketching the political course of Mr. Van Buren.

The fidelity of this general delineation of his character, even his advocates will not question. It rests on facts, all of which are susceptible of the clearest proof. In truth, the course pursued by his supporters concedes by implication that his political conduct has been such as will not permit them to rest his claims on his past services, or his principles, or his views of the policy of the government. His claims are urged on far different ground—on the ground that it is necessary to support him in order to defeat the election of Mr. Sargeant, and because he was rejected by the Senate; that his election would be acceptable to the President; and finally, because he he has been nominated by the Baltimore Convention —grounds, every one of which, when fairly considered, are calculated to weaken, rather than strengthen his claim. Let us briefly notice each.

So far from the support of Mr. Van Buren being essential to defeat the election of Mr. Sargeant, I feel perfectly satisfied that no other name could so strongly tend to secure the election of that gentleman. We know that such is the opinion of the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Sargeant; they have hailed the nomination of Mr. Van Buren with joy; and well they might; for no other event was better calculated to weaken Gen. Jackson and to divide his supporters, and thereby afford the only prospect that Mr. Sargeant could possibly have to be elected. So well satisfied am I in the correctness of what I state, that I feel convinced no event would be more unacceptable to the American System party than the withdrawal of Mr. Van Buren, and the substitution of the name of Mr. Barbour. Again, should the Senate have to decide between the two highest, it seems to be conceded by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, that, in a contest before that body, he could not be elected; and no one doubts, in such a contest between Mr. Barbour and Mr. Sargeant, the former would be elected. And yet knowing all this—knowing that his nomination greatly weakens Gen. Jackson; that it would certainly lose him several States, and thus jeopard the election of the President himself; that it would divide and distract his friends, and that if the people should fail to elect, Mr. Van Buren could not be elected by the Senate, his supporters have with a reckless disregard to consequences, brought him forward, when no good, and much evil might be the result.

But we are told that Mr. Van Buren ought to be elected because he was rejected by the Senate. Is it come to this? Shall the seal of condemnation of one of the co-ordinate departments of the Government, a body unsurpassed for dignity, intelligence and patriotism, be considered as a sufficient passport to the highest honor in the gift of the people? I enter not into the question whether Mr. Van Buren was rejected on sufficient grounds or not. I do not deem it necessary. It is sufficient that, in rejecting him, the Senate acted within the sphere of its acknowledged constitutional powers, in the discharge of a high duty, and on facts believed to be true, and in their opinion sufficient to justify the act. Even on the contrary supposition, that the Senate acted incorrectly, it is not possible, in the assumption of such incorrectness, to perceive how the demerit of the Senate could add to the merit of Mr. Van Buren or strengthen his claims to the Vice Presidency. Such an assumption, if it proved any thing, must prove how destitute of all just claims he is, when his supporters are compelled to resort to a ground so untenable, on which to rest his pretensions.

But the most extraordinary claim yet remains to be considered. I allude to the assertion, or rather insinuation, that his election would be acceptable to the President. Is it, I repeat, come to this, after having put down Mr. Adams, and elevated General Jackson to his place, on the express grounds that the power and the patronage of the government, in the hands of the former, were directed to secure the election of Mr. Clay as his successor, that a portion of the very party should advocate the election of Mr. Van Buren on the ground of consulting the will of the President; and with the view of placing him in the line of succession? The very supposition is an outrage on the country, and, I trust, a foul calumny on the Chief Magistrate. Deep and disgraceful would be the mortification, could it be believed that General Jackson, forgetting the principle on which he himself was elected, and what is due to the high station he occupies, should attempt to exercise the least influence in the election of the second officer of the government, or to designate who should be his successer; and he owes it to himself to consider as his worst enemies those who dare intimate such an opinion. To little purpose have our ancestors shed their blood so copiously in the cause of freedom and independence, were it true that, in the short interval of half a century, the will of the President must be consulted as to his successor. Such a fact would prove that our government had ceased to be a republic, and had degenerated into a monarchy of the worst form; and I cannot but regard the resort to the argument I am combating, as a proof how rapidly a considerable portion of our people are losing that high and lofty spirit of freedom which distinguished our ancestors. I trust that the signal defeat of the candidate, whose claims they rest on such unworthy grounds, will prove their numbers to be as small as their principles are dangerous.

It only remains to consider the last ground on which the partizans of Mr. Van Buren rest his claim —that he was nominated by the Baltimore Convention—a ground which, if I do not greatly mistake, is calculated, like all the preceding, to weaken instead of strengthen his pretensions. I will not go into a full examination of that assemblage, to show how it was got up, by whose agency the delegates were appointed, and of what materials it was composed. It is sufficient to say that it was formed on the pattern of the political machinery which has so long governed the politics of New York, and has degraded that great state, from being the first in numbers and wealth, to be the lowest in political mortality in the whole union.

I consider the Baltimore Convention to be the first attempt, originating in New York, to extend to the whole Union the dangerous and corrupt system of politics which has so long degraded that State—a system which considers all political struggles not as combats for principle, but a contention for plunder, and which regards offices but as the "spoils of victory," as avowed by a leading Senator from that State, in his place on the floor of the Senate. The manner of getting up this Convention, of appointing its delegates, and the materials of its composition, are worthy of the source and object in which it originated. You all know how the delegates from this State were appointed, how few attended the meeting, and how completely under the control those meetings were of a few leading individuals. But five delegates attended at Baltimore to represent this great State, and this small number, by the introduction of a sort of *minimum* principle, such as that fraudulently introduced into the tariff, in order to impose burdens upon you without your perceiving it, were estimated to count fifteen, giving three votes to each delegate, to dispose of the rights of the hundreds of thousands of freemen of this great State, to elect the second

officer in their gift, who, by the death or resignation of the President, may become the Chief Magistrate. Such as our representation was, so I believe was that of a great majority of the States; with this difference, that North Carolina is a State favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson, and therefore entitled to be heard on the subject connected with his election.—But a large proportion of the States represented at Baltimore, such as Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, and several others, cannot possibly give Gen. Jackson a single vote, and consequently had not a shadow of right to be represented. If to this we add that the delegates from Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and some of the other States represented small minorities in their respective States, who cannot control a single electoral vote, you will have a true conception of the real character of this assemblage, which though representing a small minority of the United States, and a minority of the party supporting Gen. Jackson, has thus presumptuously undertaken to dictate to the people of the United States who they shall choose for Vice President, and which dictation they hope to enforce against the public voice by the power of artfully contrived party machinery, constructed on the New York model. Whatever may be its controlling influence, I venture to proclaim it will be found utterly incompetent to coerce the high minded freemen in this State out of the constitutional and inestimable right of choosing their own rulers.

But if, fellow citizens, there ever was a time that you could be induced to surrender a preference based on character and principles to mere party considerations, such as those on which the supporters of Mr. Van Buren rest his claim, I feel that this is not the period that you should be asked to make such a surrender. From the beginning of our government to this day there never has been a time in which the affairs of our government were placed in a more dangerous juncture, or one which on your part required greater vigilance, firmness and patriotism. I do not speak hastily, I have duly considered what I am about to say, and I solemnly affirm, on mature reflection, that I do believe the liberty of our country is at stake. Our situation is indeed an extraordinary one, from the dangers of which it is very difficult for us to escape. It can no longer be denied that the burthens and the benefits of our union—an union formed by our ancestors for the common protection and advantage of all the parts—have come to be most unequally distributed: so much so, that it is no exaggeration to say that almost the entire burthens fall on the slave holding States, and its benefits on the others. In a word, we pay the taxes, and the others receive and consume them, placing us in the oppressive and dangerous condition, that the taxes, or which is the same thing, the duties, are laid and continued by those who receive them, and are therefore interested in increasing and continuing them, and not by us who pay them, and who have no more power to repeal or diminish their amount than if we were wholly unrepresented in the general government.—We have long felt the burthens which were thus imposed on us by those interested in the imposition of the taxes; but we have borne them in patience, looking forward in confidence that the period of the discharge of the public debt would be the limit of our endurance, not thinking it possible that the majority would continue the burthens after the money would be no longer wanted, and when every pretext to continue the taxes should cease. In this our reasonable expectation we have been disappointed. I have marked the proceedings of the general government with deep solicitude, and I must say with the greatest regret that the last ray of hope has nearly vanished. The iron hand of rapine will not relax its grasp, and I see no other hope for the south, none other for the liberty and the Union, but a united and stern support of the great principles of constitutional liberty, for which this section has ever contended, and on the successful maintenance of which depend our all. At such a period, so big with our fate, it is of the last importance that we yield our support to no man who does not accord with us in political sentiment, much less to one whose opinions are in opposition to ours. Could we be induced to such an act of infatuation at this critical moment as to support any one whose sentiments are known to be in opposition to our own, the consequences must be fatal. Such an act could not fail to call in question the sincerity of our motives, to relax the firmness of our attachment to liberty, and to unnerve our resistance to oppression.

But such a man is Mr. Van Buren, not only not agreeing with us, but directly opposed to us in this great controversy. He is in truth one of the prominent authors of our oppression. By his vote and management, the tariff of 1828, that "bill of abominations," was placed on our necks, which has weighed us down by its oppressive burthens; and, if we may judge of the sentiments of a public man, by those of his friends and partizans, by the acts of his friends we may conclude that the principles of Mr. Van Buren, which dictated his oppressive course to us in 1828, remain unchanged. I noticed the proceedings of Congress with care during the late session, and week after week, day after day, we witnessed his friends and partizans in both Houses steadily voting on the tariff, the pensions, internal improvement, improvement of harbors, and for all other measures calculated to increase our burthens, or squander away our money, wrung from us by oppressive duties, on objects in which we have not the least interest—we have seen, I say, his friends and partizans steadily voting on all such measures with our most unrelenting oppressors. With these facts before us, I am amazed that any portion of our fellow citizens should solicit your suffrages in favor of a man, between whom and you there is not a single point of sympathy to be found in his character, political history, measures or principles. Such has been this want of sympathy, that I am at a loss to find what are the cohesive powers that hold together the heterogeneous mass that rally under his standard, and which is so strongly exemplified by the character of the convention which nominated him. In that mixed and heterogeneous assemblage were to be found politicians of all complexions, languages and tongues; so much so, that we defy any man to point out a single principle in which the mass was united, saving only in the election of *their* man, and thereby to perpetuate power in a channel favorable to the individual hopes and advancement of those who nominated him, and their immediate associates.

Having now, fellow citizens, stated the objections to the candidate, whose name will probably be brought in competition with Mr. Barbour in this State, I do not deem it necessary to go into an elaborate examination of the qualities of the latter. He is a citizen of an adjacent State, and, as it were, one of your neighbors, whose character is well known to you all, and against whom even his opponents can raise but few objections. It is sufficient to say, that, as between him and Mr. Van Buren, no man who knows the two will venture to draw a comparison as to integrity and purity of purpose, or identity with our principles or policy, and I feel assured that, as between them, an overwhelming majority of our fellow citizens cannot for a moment hesitate which of the two to choose. A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The Militia System, generally considered as worse than useless, has had a very unfortunate effect in its enforcement, in this State. The late law compelling Quakers to muster or pay fines, has driven a great number of our valuable citizens to Ohio and Illinois, and more are preparing to follow, carrying off with them wealth, which is much needed in a country desiring Rail Roads and other improvements, and what is more, carrying away industrious and steady habits, which we equally want.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE BORDER WAR.

The last battle was fought on the afternoon of Aug. 2d, with the troops under Gen. Atkinson, and the Indians under Black Hawk. Our troops had crossed to the north side of the Wisconsin river at Helena, on the 28th and 29th of July, and by a forced march of four days, leaving baggage and wagons behind, overtook them near the Mississippi river. Gen. Dodge's squadron was honored with the front, Gen. Henry's and Gen. Alexander's next, and Gen. Posey's formed the rear guard. On the 2d August Gen. Dodge with 20 volunteer spies went ahead of the whole army, and after going five miles discovered the enemy's picket guard. Intelligence was quickly conveyed to Gen. Atkinson, then to all the Commanders of brigades, and the speed of the march was instantly increased. In a few minutes the firing began, about 500 yards ahead of the front troops, between the spies and the Indian picket guard—the Indians were driven back to their main body, on the banks of the Mississippi river, who seemed determined to defend themselves there or die on the ground.

Gen. Henry first came on them and commenced a heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy, who were routed from their first hiding places and sought others. Gen. Dodge's squadron and the U. States troops soon came into action, and with Gen. Henry's men rushed into the strong defiles of the enemy and killed all in their way, except a few who swam across a slough of the Mississippi, 150 yards wide. During this time the brigades of Gens. Alexander and Posey were marching down the river, and fell in with another party of the Indians, and killed and routed all that opposed them. The battle lasted upwards of three hours. About fifty women and children were taken prisoners, and many killed by accident in the battle.

When the Indians were driven to the bank of the Mississippi, some hundreds of men, women, and children plunged into the river—very few however escaped our sharp-shooters. The loss of the Indians never can be exactly ascertained, they must have lost at least one hundred and fifty killed—our loss, killed and wounded, was 27. A prisoner states that while the battle was warm *Black Hawk* stole off, and went up the river on this side. If he did he took nothing with him, for his valuables, many of them were found on the battle ground, together with certificates of good character, and of his having fought bravely against the United States during the last war, &c. signed by British Officers.

The Sacs, it is supposed, would conclude a peace on any terms. On the 4th August a party of Sioux came to our camp, and begged permission to go and have a fight with them on the back trail.

The Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, are daily bringing in Sac prisoners and scalps. Ke-o-kuck's sister who was among the Sacs and Foxes, had been taken prisoner; she thinks her husband, Stsch-ar-kapee, or the Big Lake, a Fox, was killed the night she was taken, about July 30th, she had five children, the Winnebagoes have one of them, the Menomonees three, and one missing. She states that many canoes sank, and many children were drowned, that Black Hawk had lost two hundred warriors, before Gen. Dodge's battle of the 21st July.

LATER FROM THE WEST.

The Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

BELVILLE, near St. Louis, Aug. 9.

"The steamboat Warrior, Captain Throckmorton, arrived this morning (Aug. 9,) at St. Louis, and reports that on her way from St. Peter's to Prairie du Chien, with sixteen U. S. troops and one officer on board, he encountered the whole of "Black Hawk's" Indians crossing the Mississippi.

The Warrior, on coming up with them, immediately "run into and run down" several of their rafts, and drowned, shot, and took prisoners, about three hundred Indians. Generals Dodge and Henry came up immediately to whom the Warrior gave up her prisoners.

Adam Payne.—Most of our citizens recollect the eccentric individual, who preached in the streets some time ago, on a Sabbath morning. He wore a long beard, and appeared zealous in the cause of religion. The old gentleman has finished his career. When here, he was on his way to his family in Illinois. He was warned on approaching the Indian country, that he would probably be killed if he should attempt to pass through, but he persisted. His body has been since found, the Indians having shot him and then cut off his head; the skin of which it is said they took off entire as a curiosity; his hair and beard being very long. He had sold his property in Indiana, and had the money with him. The Indians took about $600 in silver, but left the notes in his pocket undisturbed. He had travelled much through the United States, and when here some 18 months ago, he excited great curiosity by preaching on horseback in the rain. He appeared inoffensive and was probably slightly deranged. His journeyings have at last brought him to the point, at which we must all ultimately arrive. *Zanesville Gaz. July* 18.

GEORGETOWN, D. C. Aug. 28, 1832.

We have another melancholy instance of the dangers of delay in attending to that important matter—insurance. The proprietors of the Union Hotel, which had for many years been insured in Baltimore, applied in February last to the Company in town for an insurance of $10,000 on the building; the terms were agreed upon and nothing was wanting but the payment of the premium. This was neglected, and the consequence is that the heavy loss devolves upon themselves. Owners of property, unless they are determined to be their own underwriters, should not leave it uninsured *one hour*, or even ONE MOMENT, if once insured, after the policy expires. Let others take warning by this example.

A new City.—We understand that the Honorable Daniel Webster, Stephen White, and Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, have purchased the Island in our harbor called Williams' Island, for $70,000, for the purpose of erecting Dwelling Houses thereon, and building up a little City for summer residences. The streets have been already laid out, and the buildings will be commenced forthwith.—*Boston Gaz.*

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

We learn that there was quite a *scene* yesterday at the office of the Courier and Enquirer. The Office-holders marched down Wall-street in a body to stop the paper; while the PEOPLE pressed forward to supply their places. Several hundred subscribers were lost and won

Gold Region of the South.—We had last week the pleasure of examining several valuable gold specimens, which an intelligent scientific traveller has collected during a visit of several months in our Southern States, among which, those from Loud's Deposit Mine (Habersham co. Georgia) were the most remarkable. They were mostly in crystalized quartz, exhibiting all the appearance of vegetation, and assuming the most delicate dendritic (vegetative) and filagree forms. Their weight varied from two to seven hundred dwts. each. One very curious specimen, it is supposed, contains five hundred dwts. of pure gold. The weekly extraction of that metal from Mr. Loud's Mine, averages, we understand, upwards of a thousand dwts. and could be very much increased, were it not for the great difficulty there is in procuring a sufficiency of hands who properly understand these operations.

This gentleman assures us that the resources of the Gold Region south of the Potomac are as yet but very little developed, and that *mining skill* and *capital* are alone wanting to enable these countries to be the most productive of this precious metal of any other in the world. Even in their present incipient state, they afford profitable and certain employment to the laborer and mechanic, and a ready and lucrative market for his various productions to the agriculturist, while they are at the same time gradually rendering this country every day more independent of foreign supplies of this valuable metal. We are informed the State of Georgia alone will this year more than double its extraction of Gold in 1831.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

BETTING.—It is likely that much money will be won and lost on the issues of the pending and approaching elections. Many wagers, however, are merely offered as gull traps, and *in terrorem* by those who would find it difficult to raise as many cents as they offer to hazard dollars. There seems, nevertheless, to be one fair transaction on foot. The Standard offers, on behalf of a speculative gentleman, a wager of two thousand dollars that Jackson & Van Buren, if alive, (an unnecessary proviso we believe, *selon les regles*) will obtain the electoral vote of this State. And the following card appears cotemporaneously in the Courier and Enquirer:

Col. Webb: I enclose you a check for *two thousand dollars* which you will oblige me by offering as a bet that Andrew Jackson *will not* receive the Electoral Votes of this State at the next Presidential Election. Your obt. servt.

New York, August 24, 1832.

If these sportsmen are really in earnest, they will not suffer a slight difference in the two propositions to prevent the issue from being made up. Jackson and Van Buren are in the same boat and must both be capsized or sunk together.

Gen. Jackson arrived at the Hermitage on Wednesday, 15th instant, in good health.

The Editor of the United States' Telegraph proposes to publish, between this time and the Presidential Election, "an EXTRA TELEGRAPH, to contain thirteen numbers, in which he will endeavor to demonstrate that Andrew Jackson ought not to be re-elected President of the United States; and he invites all those who concur with him in opinion, to unite with him in the performance of this duty." The intention of this publication is stated, by the publisher, as follows: "Our project of issuing an Extra Telegraph, devoted to that object, is intended to counteract the 'malign influence' which the extensive circulation of that corrupt and profligate journal, the Globe, if uncontradicted, is calculated to have on the public mind. We purpose to commence the immediate issue of a large edition, say twenty thousand copies, under the expectation that this prospectus will be copied into other journals, and that the committees of correspondence and other individuals opposed to the re-election of General Jackson will immediately interest themselves to obtain subscribers. FIVE DOLLARS WILL PAY FOR TEN COPIES, OF THIRTEEN NUMBERS EACH.—The activity of the disciplined corps of office holders must be met by equal activity on the part of the people." We anticipate, from this prospectus, curious and instructive disclosures, which the proposer certainly has it in his power to make.—*Nat. Int.*

A Challenge is made by James B. Richardson, Esq. of South Carolina, to run *Bertrand, jun.* and *Little Venus* against *Andrew* and *Bonnets O' Blue* for $5,000 a side each Race, which is accepted by *Wm. R. Johnson*, Esq. the owner of the last mentioned racers. The Race is to be run over the Washington Course at Charleston, on the Monday and Tuesday week preceding the first day of the annual races at that place.—*Raleigh Register.*

Extract of a letter, dated

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.

We are yet free from the awful scourge which seems to be desolating New York; and we are quite free from our annual visitant the yellow fever. But we live in fear and trembling, our municipal authorities are under the influence of the most criminal apathy. The city is in a most filthy condition, admirably adapted to the horrible effects of the operation of the cholera; and we yesterday received intelligence that the disease had made its appearance in a very malignant form at St. Louis, not more than five or six days distance from us. I must fear, that from the wretched condition of our city and from the habits of a large portion of our people, especially the slaves, that the Cholera will run a dreadfully mortal course among us. I am sorry to say that for myself, I have great apprehensions.

A venerable old lady remarked the other day, "that she was much afraid of losing her husband, should the Cholera approach this quarter, as he had always been a real thorough-going *democrat*, and she understood that at Quebeck and Montreal, it proved very fatal to the democrats!" "Fatal to the democrats!" exclaimed a by-stander, "it must be *emigrants* you mean." "Well," rejoined the good woman, "I don't know but what it might have been the emigrants, for 'twas some political party or other."—*Plymouth Pilgrim.*

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—AUTHENTIC.

Frankfort, 24th Aug. 1832.

At a meeting of the Sheriffs in this place on yesterday, to compare the polls for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, it was ascertained that Breathitt (the *Jackson* candidate for Governor) had 40,681 votes, and Buckner (the *Clay* candidate) had 39,421.—Breathitt's majority 1260.

That Morehead (the *Clay* candidate for Lieutenant Governor) had 40,046 votes, and Taylor (the *Jackson* candidate) had 37,452: Morehead's majority, 2594.

That, in the Senate, there were *twenty-two* friends of Mr. Clay and *sixteen* Jackson men, and in the House of Representatives *sixty* for Clay and *forty* for Jackson.

A large majority of the Sheriffs present are also decidedly opposed to Jackson, Van Buren and Kendall.

The editors of the Fayetteville Journal, who first declared Judge Barbour to be a nullifier, have the effrontery, ever since the unequivocal denial of the charge by the Richmond Enquirer, to persist in the unfounded calumny. They have, however, changed their tone a little. They first gravely averred, in *positive* terms, that Judge Barbour was a nullifier: they now affect to *believe* that he is, and enter into a labored attempt to palm their *belief* upon the community; the sum and substance of which is a mere reiteration of the hackneyed sophism of the Van Buren presses, that "some of the supporters of Mr. Barbour are nullifiers; therefore he must be a nullifier;" to which is added a string of garbled quotations from the address of the Barbour Convention. This gallimaufry of fallacies and perversions, as a matter of course, has been blazoned in the columns of other papers of like precious faith and practice. But mark with what ease they shall be driven to the necessity of either recanting their own logic, or of admitting that their idol is himself a nullifier. Judge Clayton, of Georgia, who was ☞ one of the Vice Presidents of the Baltimore Convention, and who signed the letter to Mr. Van Buren, informing him of his nomination, is passing through his own State like a meteor, blazing with nullification, spreading his doctrine like wild fire wherever he goes. And yet this man and many of his followers, let it be borne in mind, are the partizans of Mr. Van Buren. What, then, is the inference? It is clearly this: that Mr. Van Buren is a nullifier, or the aforesaid logic is false. Which end of the horn will the Van Burenites take. This is a sad alternative; but it is a consequence of their own overreaching anxiety to destroy the popularity of as pure a patriot as any of which our country can boast; and, if on being caught in their own meshes, they present the ludicrous spectacle of fluttering like a bird to escape, they will have no right to complain of the derision which their self-made perplexities may naturally provoke. They have already floundered from one dilemma to another, until all their arguments have become such a complete tissue of absurdities, that it may be pertinently asked *"risum teneatis amici?"*—*Ral. Star.*

In looking over the list of candidates for civil offices in the Cherokee nation, as announced in the Phœnix, we observe the following among others:—Sleeping Rabbit, Sweet Water, Roman Nose, Parched Corn.

FOREIGN.

New York, Aug. 27.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Barque Orbit, from Liverpool, has brought London and Liverpool papers to the evening of the 21st July.

The Prussian State Gazette contains the following important paragraph:—"The British Embassy have declared, that a fleet is preparing to employ measures of rigor against Holland, to obtain the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp: but our Government is strongly opposed thereunto, and has declared that neither the French, nor the Belgians, nor the English, shall occupy the citadel before the affairs be completely arranged."

The marriage between the King of Belgium and one of the daughters of Louis Phillip is positively fixed for the 7th Aug. whatever may be the state of the negociation on the Belgic treaty. The marriage will take place at Compeigne with the least possible display and expense.

From France there is nothing new.

In England the condition of Ireland continued to keep alive the apprehensions of the country. It was not believed that the bill for the modification of the tithe system, which has passed the House of Commons, would at all soothe the Irish people.

Cholera.—The report of the 20th gives, for England and Scotland, 369 new cases and 136 deaths. In Dublin, 17th, 174 new cases, 55 deaths.

The plague is announced as having made its appearance at Constantinople. The symptoms this year are much more alarming than usual, and great numbers are falling victims.

The Cholera was raging in Paris with considerable violence. Deaths on the 18th, 205, viz: at large 152, hospitals 53. Increase from the previous day, 55. Admitted to the hospitals, 118; cured 21. Died of other diseases, 48.

Says a Paris date of the 19th, "This extraordinary increase of cholera begins to revive all the fears of the inhabitants of this capital, who had imagined themselves rid of the epidemic, at least for the present. This second development of the disease was anticipated by physicians who had observed its progress in other places, for instance, at Berlin, where the second visit of the epidemic was more severe than the first.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—*Cotton Market.*—We have had another dull week in our Cotton Market, and the Imports have again far exceeded the sales. In the low to fair qualities of Upland and Orleans descriptions the decline during the last ten days is ¼d. to ½d. per lb. whilst the good qualities fully support the previous currency. Brazil Cotton has been in limited demand, but without leading to any change in the value. The sales of the week amount to 8530 bags; imports 23,800 bags.

From the Norfolk Herald.

HON. MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS.

We tender our thanks to Mr. Thomas White, of Richmond, for the satisfaction we have derived from his present of a beautiful copy (just issued from his press) of the Address of the Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies of Chapel Hill, N. C.—It is a treasure which cannot fail to be useful to those who will carefully apply it, while it adds lustre to the already resplendant talents and pure and elevated fame of its author. Such admonitions and such sentiments as are embodied in the Address are above all eulogy; the youthful mind may derive from them the lights of wisdom and the incentives to virtue and honor to guide and impel it to the highest pinnacle of fame. We shall, when we have more space, present an occasional extract from the Address; in the meantime we beg leave to subjoin a testimonial of its excellence from the venerable Chief Justice of the United States:

Richmond, August 9th, 1832.

MR. THOMAS WHITE,

Dear Sir:—I have just received your note, announcing your intention to reprint the address delivered by Mr. Gaston before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies at Chapel Hill, and asking my opinion of it.

Mr. Gaston favored me with a copy of this address, and I have perused it with peculiar interest and pleasure. The advice he gives to students is excellent. It may be read again and again to advantage by every youth who wishes to avail himself of the most of the instruction to be acquired in our seminaries.

His lessons on the course to be observed by a young gentleman who is about to enter the great theatre of human action are not less valuable, and cannot be too frequently or too deeply impressed on the rising generation. They seem to constitute the true basis of the character to which the statesman of a republic ought to aspire.

With great respect, your ob'dt,

J. MARSHALL.

From the United States Gazette.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM GASTON, Esq.—We have extracted the following from the Richmond Whig of the 24th. The praise it bestows is well deserved. We may add, the intrinsic merits of the address, the sentiments it contains, and the style in which they are conveyed, correspond with the high and excellent character of the author, and render it worthy the attention of every young man.

"*Gaston's Address.*—We have been politely presented by the publisher with a copy of the 24th edition of the Address delivered before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies, at Chapel Hill, N. C., Aug. 20, 1832, by the Hon. Wm. Gaston. The letter of the Chief Justice which is printed with it, and to which we refer the reader to the advertisement of Mr. Nash, does more justice to the merits of this address, and will have greater weight than any thing we could say. The style in which the pamphlet has been "got up," far surpasses any book that has ever issued from any press this side of the Potomac, and fairly ranks with, if indeed it does not surpass, the most tasty publications issued from the northern and European presses. Mr. Th. W. White of this city, the printer and publisher, has won additional laurels for himself as a printer, and done honor to the city by it."

Appeal from the Poles to the U. States.—The Boston Courier publishes a document signed by the Polish National Committee, addressed to President Jackson, to inquire whether, if the Poles should be forced to leave Europe, by the persecution of their enemies they would be afforded an asylum in the United States. After speaking in high terms of the sympathy expressed for them by our countrymen in Paris, and acknowledging the contributions made in this country for their relief besides retracing the history of their late heroic struggle against Russia, and the sufferings they have since endured, the Committee conclude in these words:

So much sympathy shown to the Polish cause, emboldens us to hope that the Government of the United States will not deny us its assistance. If it should happen through a fatality without example in the records of the world, that the Poles, persecuted in Europe, should be under the hard and cruel necessity of directing their last course towards a transatlantic shore, they would demand friendship from the United States, in whose country they know misfortune never sure to find a refuge. Nevertheless as the number of our countrymen might amount to between 3 and 4000 men, destitute of arms and resources, and consequently in imminent danger, they deem it expedient to warn the Government of their determination to claim its aid.

Under those circumstances, it is important for them to be informed, with all possible dispatch, to what extent they may rely on the protection and support of the United States; what condition would be required of those who should seek an asylum in the republic? what would be the nature of their relations with, and duties towards the States of the Union? and how far their nationality could be guaranteed without interfering with the institutions and interests of the country? They further request to be informed, would the Government secure a safe passage across the Ocean, by providing them with a safe conduct which would preserve them in their navigation from dangers they would otherwise have to encounter?

Such are the questions which the Polish National Committee take the liberty to address to the Supreme Chief of the United States. They consider it a most fortunate circumstance, that their sentiments and wishes should be conveyed to him through the medium of Dr. Howe, who, by his zeal and efforts in our behalf, has acquired additional right to the gratitude of the Poles.

We remain, General, with the most profound respect, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

The President of the National Committee,
LELEVEL JOACHIM,
LEONARD CHODSKO,
ANTONY BLUSZUCEWIDZ,
JOSEF ZALISOSKI,
ANTONY FOZCUISWOSKI,
E. RYKARZEWSKI,
MICHEL STUBE,
EDWARD WODZINSKI.

New Cotton.—A bale of new Cotton from the plantation of Col. James H. Hammond, Barnwell District, S. C. was sold in our Market this day at 9 cents—the quality was said 1 cent under prime.

Augusta Courier Aug. 29.

It appears by the report of the City Inspector that the number of deaths during the week ending on Saturday morning was 501, being 53 less than during the previous week. The number of deaths by Cholera was 178, being 44 less than during the previous week.

N. Y. American.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1832.

ELECTION RETURNS.

HAYWOOD.—Littleton W. Parham, Senate; Ninian Edmonston and J. L. Smith, Commons.

CARTERET.—Thomas Marshall, Senate; Otway Burns and David W. Borden, Commons.

The returns from Columbus were incorrectly printed in our paper of the 21st ult. The following is correct:

COLUMBUS.—Luke R. Simmons, Senate; Caleb Stevens and Josiah Maultsby, Commons.

The returns are now complete.

Business.—It has been several months since we have seen so many wagons in town at one time, as were here yesterday. The good prices of Wheat and Flour, with which most of them were laden, accounts for such an unusual appearance at this season of the year. We are requested to state, that a very large quantity of Salt, and of Groceries generally, have been received by the merchants lately.

We recommend to the attention of our readers, the Address to the People, by "A North Carolinian," on the first page.

The Norfolk Stage, we learn, has recently commenced running through the town of Waynesborough, where it will intersect the Stage Route from Raleigh to Newbern.

"Huzza for the Union!"—Under this head the last Salisbury Journal gives an account of a public meeting held in that town on the 23d ult. which was intended, says that paper, "to inflame the public mind, by exciting the honest prejudices of the less informed citizens of that County." "The meeting was very large and respectable, embodying the substance of every political party openly existing" there. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. Fisher, who "delivered a powerful and highly delusive address," against the Tariff.

"After Mr. Fisher had finished his remarks," (says the Journal) "no person feeling disposed to reply to his argument at that time, he introduced a set of resolutions which would have been unanimously adopted, no doubt, if amended by prefixing another set offered by Mr. Jones, which did not, in the least, oppose the professed object of Mr. Fisher's, but embodying every thing contained in Mr. Fisher's in relation to the oppression of the tariff, also disclaimed the abominable political heresy of *Nullification*. Mr. Craige declared that there was a concerted plan existing to disturb the regular proceedings of the meeting, and moved for the resolutions first introduced to be put to the House without further discussion. Mr. Jones then contended that is was a free meeting, and that, therefore, he had a right, as a free citizen, to move an amendment to the resolutions, as they were open for discussion. He then went into a lengthy speech, giving his views of the tariff and replying to some of Mr. Fisher's arguments. He indirectly charged upon Mr. Fisher the doctrine of nullification,—which having been disavowed in his first discourse, was afterwards again denied,—because his resolutions denouncing nullification as dangerous to Union and Liberty, were objected to."

"Finally, Mr. Pearson got the floor, & while making a most profoundly eloquent speech in defence of the Union, several gentlemen arose and expressed their strong approbation by loud huzzas for the Union. Silence had scarcely succeeded when a scene ensued, which, for the honor of our town abroad, we decline particularising. Suffice it to say, that the calls for order from different parts of the House, were lost in the tumultous hubbub which was raised by the violence of the crowd, who all suddenly became speakers at the same time, and the whole wound up in "much admired confusion!"

Annexed to the above, there appears in the Salisbury papers, the following

Notice.—A public meeting will be held in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday of the next Superior Court, to take into consideration the state of public affairs. All those in favor of a reduction of the Tariff and OPPOSED to *nullification* and *disunion*, are respectfully requested to attend. Signed by

R. M. Pearson, James Huie, Wm. F. Kelly, H. C. Jones, Alexr. Long, W. D. Crawford, Isaac Burns, T. Mull, sen. T. McNeely, A. W. Buis, R. M. Clayland, G. Foster, D. F. Caldwell, S. Reeves, E. Yarbrough, S. Silliman, Jno. A. Meroney, G. W. Brown, T. Mull, jun. Geo. Fraley, N. Chaffin, Jno. Beard, jr. T. L. Cowan, M. Brown.

Mr. Barbour.—We trust that no intelligent man will be misled by the attempts made in various quarters, to prove, by arguments and inferences, that Mr. Barbour is a Nullifier, notwithstanding the positive denials of his friends, and the equally positive admissions of those of his opponents who have the best means of knowing his real sentiments, and who have candor enough to do him justice. What says the Richmond Enquirer, the leading advocate of Mr. Van Buren in Virginia, and who has always until a few weeks past, belonged to the same political party as Judge Barbour? In that paper of the 10th ult. we find the following:

"We were pretty sure that the Telegraph would not stick to Judge Barbour, because we were sure that the Judge could be *no nullifier;* and we are satisfied that he is not one.

What says the Virginia Times, an equally respectable paper, which supports Mr. Barbour, because he is opposed to the Tariff?

"We feel called upon to state distinctly, that Mr. Barbour is in no way connected with the party to which we profess to belong, so far as its *distinctive principles* are concerned. In other words, Mr. Barbour is no *nullifier*. This we *know*—and we regret to say it, as we believe the doctrines to be those of Jefferson and the republican party of 1798. There is, therefore, no connection between Mr. Barbour and *nullification*. We say this on our own *knowledge*, and as an act of justice to him. For we are not willing to see an honest and upright statesman injured by the sly *inuendoes* of a Van Buren trickster."

Virginia Times 9th ult.

Are not these worth all the inferences that can be mustered between this and dooms day? Are there any so shallow as still to be deceived? No. The public can perceive a sufficient reason why it happens that the Nullifiers support Judge Barbour, in common with the other people of the South, in the fact that he is the only Southern Anti-Tariff Candidate for the Vice Presidency. They *know* that they could not elect a Nullifier as Vice President, and are willing to take any Anti-Tariff man in preference to Mr. Van Buren, with his 20,000 sheep, and his Tariff principles. As well might Mr. Van Buren be called a pick-pocket, because some of his constituents of that ancient fraternity may vote for him, as Mr. Barbour be *proven* a Nullifier because some of his supporters are Nullifiers.

The New York Courier & Enquirer.—This organ of the Jackson and Van Buren party in New York, has, as was expected, deserted the party, and come out openly as the opponent of the Administration. It now goes for the Utica nomination; that is, the Ticket recommended by the Anti-Masonic Convention, and afterwards adopted by the National Republican Convention. Should that Ticket prevail, the Anti-Masons will elect their State officers, and the National Republicans will secure the Electoral Vote of the State for Clay and Sergeant. From all that we can learn, the union of these two parties, has made it a matter of great doubt how the 42 Electoral votes of that State will be given. It is asserted that they can and will defeat the Jackson party; and the defection of the most influential and extensively patronized paper in the State, will certainly have much influence towards that result.

Previous to the change of politics, Major Noah, who holds an office under Gen. Jackson, sold his interest in the Courier & Enquirer to his partner, James Watson Webb, who, in a long and well written address, gives his reasons for his change of course.

During the first four days after the avowal, Mr. Webb says that 459 persons withdrew their subscriptions to the Courier & Enquirer, and 446 others added theirs, being a gain of 7 Subscribers. He says that he has 9500 subscribers.

The Cholera.—Again we have the gratification of presenting statements of diminished mortality at every place in which the Cholera has broken out, except Elizabeth City in this State.

New York.—August 23, cases 72, deaths 28. August 24, cases 45, deaths 20. Aug. 25, cases 37, deaths 13. August 26, cases 50, deaths 23. August 27, cases 40, deaths 13. August 28, cases 41, deaths 10. Aug. 29, cases 21, deaths 6.

Whole number of cases 5835; of deaths 2844.

Philadelphia.—August 23, cases 33, deaths 10. August 24, cases 48, deaths 10. Aug. 25, cases 24, deaths 10. August 26, cases 30, deaths 6. August 27, cases 21, deaths 7. August 28, cases 16, deaths 2. August 29, cases 20, deaths 4.

Whole number of cases 2179; of deaths 739.

Baltimore.—August 23, 29 deaths, of whom 10 were white, and 19 coloured. August 24, 10 deaths. August 25, 14 deaths. August 26, 12 deaths. August 27, 23 deaths. August 28, deaths. August 29, 15 deaths.

Total deaths since the commencement, 172.

Washington City.—August 24, 2 cases, 1 death. August 25 and 26, 9 cases, 6 deaths. August 27, 2 cases, 1 death. August 28, 4 cases, 2 deaths. August 29, 15 cases, 1 death. August 30, 5 cases, 1 death.

Norfolk.—August 23, 8 interments. August 24, 6 do. August 25, 6 do. August 26, 9 do. August 27, 7 do. August 28, 7 do. August 29, 3 do. Aug. 30, 9 do. (of which 2 only were of cholera.) Aug. 31, 2 do.

Elizabeth City, Aug. 15.

CHOLERA.—Since our last there have been four deaths by cholera in our town—one white and three colored persons—one on Saturday last, one on Sunday, one on Tuesday and one on Thusday. From the best information we can obtain from our medical gentlemen, there have been since Saturday last, from 20 to 25 cases, all of which have either recovered or are convalescent. Our physicians say they have found the cases manageable when taken in time; therefore immediate recourse should be had to medical aid on the first symptoms of the disease, which are pains in the abdomen and diarrhœa, then nausea and vomiting, and spasmodic affections in the stomach and bowels attended with debility and coldness of the extremities. No new case has occurred for the last two days.

We hear of a great many exaggerated and false rumors still in circulation through the surrounding country respecting the ravages this disease is making in our town, but we hope our country friends will put no confidence in them. *We* can assure them that there is as yet no cause for alarm. Thanks to that Providence, who rules our destinies, that this pestilence, that has destroyed so many of the human race and spread terror and distress in many parts of our country, has been so mitigated in its severity here.

Our Board of Health has, we understand, dissolved; so we have no report from that source. *Star.*

New York, Aug. 27.

RETURN TO THE CITY.—The Circular of many of our most respectable citizens, which we publish to-day, inviting the return home of their townsmen, and the visits of strangers bent upon business, will be received with pleasure by our distant readers. A voucher like this is all that has been wanting to inspire confidence into those who generally resort to the city at this season, to attract the usual concourse of strangers hither. The cholera is now so little regarded here as hardly longer to form a subject of conversation. With some melancholy and much regretted exceptions, it has been found, so far as this city is concerned, to be a disease which is only fatal with the intemperate and the profligate, or those who, having rashly exposed themselves to an attack by an indiscreet indulgence of their appetites, add carelessness to imprudence, and neglect precautionary measures until too late.—*Amer.*

Philadelphia, August 28.

By the official reports this morning, it will be seen, that the Cholera has ceased—if not to exist, at least to excite attention. For two days in succession, only one dath occurred in private practice.

We cannot doubt that the early, and we may add, the thorough attention of our authorities, and the constant exercise of skill and devotion of time on the part of the physicians, chiefs, and assistants have been instrumental in these things. There has been little fear indulged by our citizens.

Norfolk, August 29.

HEALTH OF OUR BOROUGH.

We have, to-day, the satisfaction to state that there is less sickness in our Borough than has been known since the cholera made its appearance. Of the 7 interments reported up to yesterday, we have ascertained that only one was a death by cholera. We have heard of only one severe case since Sunday, a negro man who was attacked with the premonitory symptoms on Monday night, and was not seen by the physician until collapse had taken place. The few cases of recent occurrence have generally been mild and easily managed.

We are clearly of opinion that the disease is no longer dangerous, if attended to in time, and that those who are regular and temperate in their habits have nothing to apprehend from it. Indeed we have not seen the time during its most alarming stage, when that class of the community were in any danger.—Of the 40 or 50 white persons who have fallen victims to the cholera in our Borough, we have not heard of one case in which it was not induced by previous disease, or inattention to premonitory symptoms brought on by imprudence or intemperate living.

Still more Cheering.—After our remarks in a previous column were in type, the Inspector's Report of Interments was handed in to us, from which it will be seen that for the 24 hours up to this day at noon, there were ONLY THREE—and only one of them by cholera. We have made diligent inquiry among the physicians and have not heard of *one existing case* of cholera deemed to be in the least dangerous. Three deaths in 24 hours in a population (allowing for absentees) of 9,500, is but a fair estimate of mortality, at any time. Let not our friends the alarmists, here and elsewhere, doubt the correctness of this report; as we have already stated, a careful, attentive and trusty person is employed for the *special purpose* of making daily returns of *all* interments; so there can be "no mistake."—*Herald.*

PORTSMOUTH.

We are happy to announce that the Cholera has for several days ceased its ravages in Portsmouth, there having been no death or new case since our last report, up to Monday morning. We heartily congratulate our friends in that town on the return of health and its attendant joys.—*Norf. Herald.*

A man gives an account in the Charleston Courier of a gross outrage committed on his person in the streets, and attributes it to political hostility. He says he got "somewhat intoxicated" at night, and when he came to himself in the morning, he was lying in the Public Market, tarred all over, his head shaved, and one of his whiskers shaved off, his pantaloons and coat cut, and his body mutilated. He knows no other reason for all this, but that he is a Union man. We think he must have been "gloriously drunk" to have undergone all this without waking.

A general *row* had taken place at the house of a Mr. Campbell, a few nights before, and the parties are edifying the public with their different versions of it.

The Election for City Officers was to take place yesterday, and to the electioneering and treating incident to that occasion, we suppose these things may be attributed.

The following is from the Charleston Free Trade Evening Post, and may be regarded as a fearful "sign."

ALARM AT THE NORTH.

We are much gratified to find by the following *morceau*, which we extract from the Southern Patriot of yesterday evening, that our "very worthy and approved good masters" at the North, begin to discover that South Carolina is in earnest. Their eyes are at last opened to the delusion practiced upon them, by those amongst us, who have encouraged them in their usurpations and exaction, by telling them, that the Nullifiers were a weak and insignificant faction, and that the Union party would keep the State quiet in the traces of the American System. The Northern letter writer sees, in spite of the contrary assurances of his Union friends, that Nullification will not end in smoke: but his apprehensions of commotion are irrational, for he will find the threats of the submission party to resist their State, as little to be depended on, as their promise to prevent her from resisting. It is not a legitimate conclusion, that they will be stern and unforgiving against the spirit of liberty, because they have been meek and submissive under the heel of tyranny.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

Extract of a letter from New York, received in this city from an extensive house in trade.

"We are ALARMED here at the appearance of your political relations, and begin to be AFRAID of extending commercial transactions to your State, in APPREHENSION of the violent commotions you will have to go through. IS THERE NO HOPE of arresting the evil with which you are threatened?

Indiana.—The citizens of almost every county in Indiana are holding public meetings to deliberate on the best means of sustaining the Bank of the U. States, and preventing the re-election of President Jackson. A letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Indianapolis, contains the following language:—"We have reason to be satisfied with the result of the late election in this State. A large majority of National Republicans are elected to the Legislature, and I have no hesitation in assuring you, that the Electoral Ticket favorable to HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT, will be secured, in the fall, by an overwhelming majority. I perceive that some of the Jackson politicians are reckoning Indiana as going for Southern States. She is *not* doubtful.

Curious Fact.—A gentleman whose fancy leads him to notice the phenomena of nature, assures us from his own observation, that on the breaking out of the cholera in this place the *martins* and *swallows* entirely disappeared, and that not one was to be seen while the epidemic prevailed; but on Tuesday morning last, much to his surprise, he saw more than a hundred of these birds skimming over the commons near the magazine. He supposes that these little feathered sojourners instinctively withdrew from the contagious atmosphere as it hovered over us, and hails their reappearance as a sign of its having passed away.—*Norfolk Herald.*

FROM THE LOUISVILLE HERALD.

The Cass County, (Indiana) Times, on the President's rejection of the Bank Bill, has the following remark:

"This is a measure which proves an undaunted resolution in our President, to act for the general good of his SUBJECTS!!!"

Mark that, gentle reader! for the good of his SUBJECTS. The editor of this paper is one of the disciples of the "exclusive republican" school, which denounces all who are opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson as federalists, aristocrats, monarchists, &c. and yet designates the People of the United States as the President's SUBJECTS. Will he inform us when the citizens of the United States, the free born sons of patriot sires, became the SUBJECTS of Andrew Jackson? That *some* of his partizans are only fit to be his *subjects*, we admit, for already have they manifested the blind and abject devotion of *slaves*. One of this class we take the editor of the Times to be, or he never would have dared to couple the name of an American with that of *subject*.

FROM THE NEW YORK WHIG.

Curtail your business! Pay your debts!

THE VETO.—The more we reflect upon the tendency of this act of Gen. Jackson the more important it grows in our estimation. The possession of a sound currency gives a spring, and activity, and confidence, to mercantile men, which is beyond price. The consequences of a broken currency are disastrous to every rank and condition in life. None, old enough to recollect the terrible state of the country before the United States Bank went into operation, can contemplate, without terror, the certain recurrence of the same stagnation in business, and the same sacrifice of property which at that period filled the country with confusion, anguish and wretchedness. Farms were sold under the hammer for $20, that, in time of prosperity, would have commanded sixty, eighty, and a hundred dollars, an acre. Banks failed, men's pockets were crammed with doubtful paper, silver disappeared, confidence fell, and distress pervaded the country. That time will return if this Bank is compelled now to wind up its affairs, and demand its debts.

"Ruling Passion strong in Death."—Among the singular circumstances which we have seen recorded as connected with the cholera, we may mention the following, which we have received from the most unquestionable authority. We copy it from a letter before us, dated Princeton, N. J. August 24. We present the initials, but omit the full names of the parties. Dr. S——r, of Pennington, was seized with the cholera on Monday night last, and on Tuesday, *when in a collapsed state*, he was MARRIED to Miss W——g, to whom he had been engaged for some time past—in order that she might inherit his property."

Phila. Gaz.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on the Erie and Champlain canal for the month of July, amount to $102,904 98—less by $3,955 52 than the collections in July of last year. The tolls on Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca are greater than in July of last year. The increase on the Oswego canal is $192 63, and on the Cayuga and Seneca $725 44. The decrease of tolls for July on all the canals, compared with last year, is therefore only $3,035 39; which is less than could have been expected, considering the great stagnation of business occasioned by the prevalence of the cholera.—*Albany Argus.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ON THE PESTILENCE IN NEW YORK.

Hot, dry winds forever blowing,
Dead men to the grave yard going:
Constant hearses,
Funeral verses;
Oh! what plagues—there is no knowing!

Priests retreating from their pulpits!
Some in hot, and some in cold fits,
In bad temper,
Off they scamper,
Leaving us—unhappy culprits!

Doctors raving and disputing,
Death's pale army still recruiting—
What a pother
One with t' other!
Some a-writing, some a-shooting.

Nature's poisons here collected,
Water, earth and air infected—
O, what pity,
Such a city
Was in such a place erected!

DAVIDSON.

Commercial Record.

ARRIVED, August 28th, Steam Boat Henrietta and Tow Boats Clarendon, and Messenger, with 1000 Sacks Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. for C. T. Haigh, Nott & Starr, Henry Horn, Arch'd Campbell, C. P. Mallett, J. Huske & Son, J. M. Strong, T. Sandford & Co. and others.

The Subscriber offers for sale, his SUMMER RESIDENCE, situated a mile and a half from town. GEO. W. H[illegible]TON.
Sept. 4th, 1832. 96-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
800 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
60 Bags prime Green *COFFEE*,
And a few Hhds. Muscovado & N. O. Sugar,
And will be sold low for cash or country produce,
By HENRY HORN.
Sept. 4. 96-tf.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, Mr. DANIEL TILLINGHAST, son of E. T[illegible]INGHAST, Esq. of this town.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 6½ a 7½. Beeswax 16 a 17. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8 a 9. Corn 50. Flaxseed 100 a 105. Flour 4 50 a 5 a 5 25. Feathers 30 a 32½. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8¼ a 9½; Lump 19½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 85 a 90. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

SALES AT AUCTION.

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, September 18th, a large and well selected assortment of staple and fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are super blue, black, brown, & olive Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts,
200 pieces Calicoes, assorted,
Ginghams, Vestings, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Bed Ticking, Stockings, brown Holland, Diapers, Linens and Lawns, Silks, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs.

—Also—

Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. Terms liberal.
September 4. 96-3t.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE OF HAND given to me by Arch'd McLauchlin of Fayetteville, for *Ninety Dollars*, dated about the 1st January, 1832. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said note, as I have received of Mr. McLauchlin full satisfaction for the same. JAMES EVERETT.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. 96-3wp.

PRESS for Sale.

A Second hand SADDLE PRESS, with all the necessary apparatus if application is made soon.
G. W. McDONALD.
August 29th, 1832. 96-3w.

—ALSO—

A first rate SHARK SKIN, entire.

To Rent,

FOR twelve months, that commodious HOUSE and LOT on Hay street, foot of Haymount, recently occupied by George McNeill, Esq. It is well calculated for a Store and Dwelling. The Lot contains about one acre. Apply to
WM. L. MILLER.
September 4. 96-tf

For Sale,

THREE likely young NEGRO MEN.—Apply at this Office.
September 4. 96tf.

For Sale,

70 Kegs WHITE LEAD, ground in oil, warranted pure.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
September 3. 96tf.

N. C. LAW BOOKS.

HAYWOOD'S REPORTS, 2d Edition,
Do. Manual,
Revisal of the Laws of N. Carolina,
Potter's Justice,
Militia Laws,
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 4, 1832.

Wilmington, Aug. 11, 1832.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to all those that have given him freight between Wilmington and Fayetteville of their own free will and accord. The Fall Goods are now coming on—the Steamer *John Walker* has started this day and will continue to run while the water holds up.

Every exertion will be used to take the freight up, as it is a known fact the injury to goods lying in boats on the river, is not only a great risk to the owner of the Goods but a serious loss on account of the delay, and my opinion is, that the goods are more safe lying in the ware house than tied up in a boat lying on the river that cannot stem a freshet.

I offer you a new Boat, with a skilful Captain, that does not draw but 36 inches with a common load in, and with her hold full and a deck load on, does not exceed four feet. I hold myself responsible for the good condition of my boats as well as the good conduct of her officers, every thing connected shall be properly attended to, dangers of the river excepted.

No distinction will be made about freight, light or heavy—it will be taken as it comes, without any Jockeying; for hereafter to obtain freight.

I hereby feel it a duty to state to shippers of Cotton, I care not who it comes to, who it came from, or in whose boat it came down, it is notorious that it lays on the wharves in Wilmington taking in the rain to the injury of the grower, the owner and the market that the article goes from.

I am preparing to put up suitable sheds for the protection of this valuable article from the weather: the advantage to be derived from this plan the Country Merchant is as well aware of as I can inform him. The Agent for the Steam Boat Mr. D. G. MacRae will receive and ship at the same rates as other consignees are in the habit of doing, it matters not whether it comes in my Boats or others, the business will be promptly and effectually attended to. Opposition is the life of trade and I like a fair one, I cannot afford to work for nothing, neither can my agents. Another important question—but I am the principal in this; about the payment of freight—some of my acquaintances have been very slack in stays—they will take due notice, I am to be paid for freight on its being called for, as soon as the bills can be made out after delivery. Rates of freight the same as published in April last. For the faithful performance of what I promise I refer all that want information to

GEN. E. B. DUDLEY, P. K. DICKINSON,
J. K. MCLEHENNY, A. & J. MACRAE.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
August 27. 96-2m.

Condensed English Chancery Reports.

GRIGG & ELLIOT

WILL publish early in December next, the 4th Vol. of their series of Condensed English Chancery Reports, which will include Vol. 1st of Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery during the time of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst and Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, by James Russell and J. W. Myine, Esqrs., Barristers at Law; and the 3d Vol. of Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Vice Chancellor's Court, by N. Simmons, Esq.

The distinguished Chancellor Kent speaking of this Work, observes—"This is a Work that was much wanted; it was indeed indispensable to the circulation in this country of English Equity Law, [the best code in the world of Ethical Principles justly and truly applied to the administration of justice] for who could buy, or be willing to wade through all the voluminous pages of English Chancery decisions, when one half of the number is cumbersome and useless with us.

Aug. 24. 96-2w

☞ The above Work will be procured to order; by F. J. HALE, Book-seller.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do.
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fur Hats,
Ditto drab do, very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do.
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass, &c.
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. §94-tf.§

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.

DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of
PETER SMITH.

Fayetteville, June 19th, 1832. 85 3m.

***The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE,* all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR.
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING,* well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

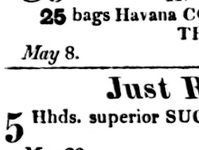
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.



P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash,* his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84 3m.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.

May 29. 82tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.

July 16.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,* comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Concentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN

April 24, 1832. 77 tf.

For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

June 11, 1832. 84tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

HADLOCK'S VEGETABLE POWDER, For Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, directly opposite Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson,* and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner,* will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk,* (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman,* will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond,* every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26. 78-6m.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr *Duncan Smith,* and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO MAC DONALD,
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83 6m.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27 34 tf.

Taken Up,

AND Committed to the Jail of this place, a small Negro GIRL, supposed to be 12 years of age, and says she belongs to John Livingston, County and State unknown. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

A. McDONALD, *Jailor.*

Carthage, Moore County August 10th, 1832 93-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of CAMPBELL & McNAIR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Hugh Campbell, Jr. who is authorized to grant discharges for the same, and all persons having claims against the concern will also present them to him duly authenticated for settlement.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, July 31, 1832. 91 6w.

NEW GOODS.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr., grateful for past favors informs his friends and the public generally that he will still remain at the old stand on the north side of Hay street a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a full supply of *Fall and Winter GOODS,* which will be sold for Cash as low as at any store in town.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, July 31, 1832 91 6w

HALL & JOHNSON,

ARE just receiving, and offer for sale low, for Cash, or Country Produce, the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. Sugar,
65 Do. Molasses,
150 Bags Coffee,
225 Kegs Nails and Brads, from 4d to 40d,
130 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Coils Bale Rope,
12 Bbls. Train and Lamp Oil,
6 Do. Linseed do.
90 Reams Writing Paper,
6 Bales Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 14,
40 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10 and 10x12,
30 Boxes Tin Plate,
90 Bags Shot,
4 Kegs Bar Lead,
12 Tons Swedes and Eng. Iron, ass'd. sizes,
40 Sides Sole Leather.

ALSO, An Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

German, Blister, and Cast Steel, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, Vices, Anvils, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, G. P. & Hyson Tea, Cassia, Copperas, White Lead, (in oil,) and a general assortment of fresh received Drugs and Medicines. 90-tf

July 24.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,

30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.